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Annual Report
OF THE
Town Officers
TO THE CITIZENS OF
Northumberland, N. H.
FOR THE YEAR ENDING
February 15,
1897.



LANCASTER, N. H.:
Printed at the Office of the Coos County Democrat.
1897.

NEW HAMPSHIRE
STATE LIBRARY

State of New Hampshire.

[L. S]. To the inhabitants of the town of Northumberland, qualified to vote in town affairs:

You are hereby notified to meet at Forbush Hall, in said town, on the second Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to act upon the following subjects, to-wit:

1. To choose by ballot and mayor vote, a town clerk for the ensuing year.

2. To choose by ballot and mayor vote, three selectmen, one or more road agents, and all other necessary town officers, agents and auditors for the ensuing year, including one or more fish and game wardens.

3. To choose a board of library trustees as required by chapter 118 of the laws of the year 1895.

4. To see what sum of money the town will vote to raise, in addition to the amount required by law, for the support of schools.

5. To see what sum of money, if any, the town will vote to raise for the repair of school-houses, and school books, and supplies.

6. To see what action the town will take in regard to purchasing a suitable building lot in the village of Groveton, and build a school-house thereon, and provide money for the same.

7. To see what sum of money the town will vote to raise for the support of town paupers, to pay town officers, and to apply upon the principal and interest of the town debt, and other necessary expenses arising within the town.

8. To see what sum of money the town will vote to raise for building and repairing highways and bridges.

9. To see if the town will vote to have a liquor agent.

10. To see what sum of money, if any, the town will vote to raise and appropriate for the town library, in addition to the amount required by law.

11. To see if the town will vote to pay the Groveton

Electric Light Co. the sum of eight hundred dollars (\$800) for lighting the streets of Groveton village (as they are now lighted) for one year, commencing April 1, 1897, and raise money for the same.

12. To see if the town will vote to put in the proposed system of sewerage planned by George H. Allen in 1896, and issue bonds not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (20,000) to pay for the same.

13. To see what action the town will take in regard to sewers.

14. To see if the town will vote to pay Jesse Wilson's claim against the town for services as night police in 1892.

15. To see if the town will choose a committee of three or more legal voters to confer with the Northumberland Water Co., in regard to the purchase of their System of Water Works, and report at an adjournment of this meeting, and if not adjourned, to report at the next regular meeting.

16. To see if the town will vote to build a foot bridge across the Ammonoosuc river from some point between C. M. Hayes and the Samuel Moore place, and to raise five hundred dollars to defray expense of same.

17. To see what sum of money, if any, the town will vote to raise for electric lights at Northumberland Falls.

18. To see if the town will vote to increase the salary of the Police Justice of the Police Court of Northumberland.

19. To see if the town will vote a discount upon all taxes paid on or before Sept. 1, 1897, and at what rate.

20. To see what action the town will take in regard to a town hall, and raise money for the same.

21. To see if the town will authorize the selectmen to appoint a special police officer for night service in Groveton village, at such times as such an officer's services are deemed necessary.

22. To see if the town will choose an agent to sell a certain piece of land owned by the town at Northumberland Falls, adjoining the land of V. R. Holmes near lumber yard.

Given under our hands and seal this 22nd day of February, 1897.

J. P. BOUCHER, } Selectmen of
E. B. SOULE, } Northumberland.

Report of Selectmen.

The selectmen of Northumberland submit the following report for the year ending Feb. 15, 1897:

VALUATION.

	No.	Value.
Polls	610	\$ 61,000 00
Resident real estate		387,215 00
Non-resident real estate		12,290 00
Horses	463	20,940 00
Oxen	10	375 00
Cows	337	6,434 00
Other neat stock	13	365 00
Sheep	366	943 00
Carriages	1	75 00
Stock in banks		7,288 00
Money at interest		14,225 00
Stock in trade		73,300 00
Mills aqueducts and machinery		36,000 00
Total valuation		<u>\$620,450 00</u>

ASSESSMENTS.

State tax	\$1,165 00
County tax	1,651 31
Highways and bridges	1,000 00
School money by law	1,165 00
Extra school money	1,500 00
School-house repairs	200 00
Electric lights	800 00
For town hall	100 00
Town officers etc	1,000 00
Sewers	1,000 00
Overlay	345 89
Total	<u>\$9,927 20</u>

Precinct tax	\$900 00
Rate of taxation in town \$1 60 on \$100.	
Rate of taxation in precinct 1 85 on 100.	

ASSETS FEB. 15, 1897.

Due on notes held by town	\$ 75 28
From sidewalk abutters	55 06
Liquors and measures	19 75
Ten rods wire fence	12 00
Due from sale of Sheehe property	10 00
Tax collector 1895	5 00
“ 1896	162 03
From county of Coos	36 50
State bounty on bear	5 00
In hands of treasurer	2,496 61
Net indebtedness of town Feb 15 1897	2,354 63
	<hr/>
	\$5,231 86

LIABILITIES FEB. 15, 1897.

Due Groveton Electric Light Co Apr 1 '97	\$ 652 00
Town note due Dec 20 1897	1,000 00
“ “ 1898	1,000 00
“ “ 1899	1,000 00
“ “ 1900	1,000 00
Due Groveton village precinct	579 86
	<hr/>
	\$5,231 86

Due on appropriations as follows :

School money unexpended	917 06
School-house repairs unexpended	443 64
For sewers unexpended	615 90
For library “	172 57
For sidewalks	103 44
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,252 61

The town holds in trust funds \$300, the income of which is to be used on certain cemetery lots.

SELECTMEN'S ESTIMATE FOR 1897.

State tax	
County tax	
Support of schools	2,165 00
Highways and bridges	2,000 00
Principal and int on town notes	1,165 00
Support of town paupers	500 00
Town officers	500 00
School supplies	300 00
Lighting streets	800 00
Library	70 00
Town hall	100 00

Our estimate for highways and bridges is somewhat higher than is usually recommended for the following reasons, viz.: Clay bank hill is in a very poor condition, almost dangerous, and unless something is done to protect the bank (which will be quite an expensive job) we are satisfied that the road-bed will all wash away into the river in a short time.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

Miscellaneous bills paid by selectmen on account of highways and bridges:

Aaron Cummings for breaking roads 1895-6	\$ 29 42
P L Stark labor on washout 1895	5 00
C P Richardson planking bridge and building approaches etc	91 61
E F Bucknam for running streets	3 00
C F Presby breaking roads '96	10 50
D S Moore labor on highways and protecting bridge during freshet	32 98
F H Forbes running snow roller 1895-6	55 50
Town of Stratford use of road machine wheel	2 00
Joseph Terrien labor 1895	4 87
Alex Marshall " "	1 95
D S Moore straightening and putting in culverts on Brooklyn street	107 21
D S Moore granite for bridge	14 18
Patrick Purtle labor	50

J W Welch plain wire for highway	\$ 72 79
B F Page repairs on road machine	7 61
Douglas Conley breaking roads	2 50
Northumberland Water Co water on highway	12 50
E B Soule labor and material for “	29 51
Weston Lumber Co lumber nails etc to plank bridge and approaches	209 09
Weston Lumber Co lumber etc for highways	22 86
Williams & Osborne running streets	6 50
Weston Lumber Co tarred cable for railing	13 38
Joseph Boucher water trough	3 00
Fred Gay labor Melcher st	8 00
C J Salomon grading streets	10 00
Tellis Terrien labor	1 50
E H Richey “	1 00
L F Moore drain pipe	1 15
T S Clark water trough	3 00
Chas M Hayes snowing bridge	6 00
Arthur Simard labor	2 00
Douglas Conley breaking roads '96	2 25
Chase Aqueduct Co water trough 18 months	7 50
E B Soule labor	1 50
Weston Lumber Co repairs on roller	2 54
	<hr/>
	\$784 90
Amount expended by Alva Warren agt	702 37
“ “ Douglas S Marshall agt	380 16
“ “ Jos Streeter agt	263 92
	<hr/>
Total	\$2,131 35

BRIDGE ABUTMENT.

Paid Stephen Baldwin the following:

370 cu yds rubbling at \$2 25	\$832 50
205 2-3 cu yds masonry at \$7 00	1,439 67
117-16-27 cu yds “ at \$5 00	587 96
Putting in coping and granite for same	46 00
40 cu yds rubble at \$2 80	112 00
	<hr/>
	\$3,018 13

BANK WALLS.

108 cu yds stone masonry at \$5 00	\$540 00
194 " " "	970 00
22 1-4 cu yds rubble for wall at \$2 40	53 40
Labor on foundation and fitting granite, etc	29 50
Paid C P Richardson for cement	4 50
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Total	\$4,615 53
Amt paid on stone work 1895-96	677 60
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	\$3,937 93

BRIDGE APPROACHES.

Paid D S Moore for hauling stone	\$ 12 00
" Warren & Downing for 150 2-3 cu yds rubble at \$2 40	361 60
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	\$373 60
Paid Warren & Downing for 1,837 cu yds dirt and gravel at 45c	\$826 64
A E Lowe for 171 loads dirt	30 00
Williams & Osborne for taking levels and figures amt of fill	20 20
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	\$1,250 44

SIDEWALKS.

Paid Roach & Monahan for 566 sq yds concrete walk at 50c	\$283 00
138 1-2 sq yds concrete crossing at 75c	103 87
Labor with team hauling dirt	30 62
C T McNally for dirt	7 80
D S Moore labor on gravel walk Brooklyn street	36 25
	<hr/>
	\$461 54
Less cash received from abutters	129 08
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Net cost for town	\$332 46

SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

Paid Geo H Allen civil engineer for making survey, plan, profiles, estimate and report on a sewerage system	346 60
E E Tibbetts for board	23 00
Thomas Evirs helper	6 00
Thos Atkinson "	3 00
Henry Cote "	3 00
Weston L Co stakes and hardwood hubs	2 50
	<hr/>
	\$384 10

Agreeably to a vote of the town at the last annual meeting, we assessed \$1,000 to be applied on a sewerage system planned by a competent engineer, thus leaving a balance of \$615 90 unexpended, which could not be judiciously expended, as the balance was too small to reach any part of the village with the main sewer. We have caused Mr. Allen's report to be appended to this report, thinking it would be of interest to the voters.

Paid Drew, Jordan & Buckley for counsel fees as follows:

Retainer	\$10 00
Forbes vs town	65 00
Town vs Cobleigh	40 00
Complaints warrants and services liquor cases	80 00
State vs Lucy McDonald	20 00
" Dice Burns et al	15 00
Advice to selectmen	20 00
Paid Daley & Goss services	8 00
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	\$258 00

Last March we attached the credits of Wayne Cobleigh in the hands of the Grand Trunk R. R., on an execution held by the town for about 19 years against Cobleigh, and as the Grand Trunk R. R. took an appeal from the decision of the Supreme court, which rendered judgment in favor of

Cobleigh for about (\$2,800) twenty-eight hundred dollars, we have not been able as yet to get a disclosure from them.

Respectfully submitted,

J. P. BOUCHER,	}	Selectmen
E. B. SOULE,		of
W. A. DUNHAM,		Northumberland.

Road Agents' Report.

Alva Warren, road agent, in account with the town of Northumberland:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid John Astle labor with team	\$ 60 00
C T McNally " "	3 00
Charles M Hayes	55 50
Alva Warren self and teams	115 75
Dan Burns	27 75
Thomas O'Gara	25 50
James Grant blacksmith bill	6 85
Angus McDonald	29 25
John Burns	22 50
Robert Burns	23 25
Henry Downing with team	63 00
Charles Rich gravel	11 20
Orville Jackman	3 00
John A Hayes	4 50
John Wilson	3 00
John Astle	9 50
J W Welch	2 00
Henry McIntire	90 00
Frank H Forbes	32 50
Charles Spreadby	3 75
B F Page	75
E B Soule running road machine	43 50
Weston Lumber Co lumber etc	35 91
Mike McMahon gravel	3 20

Dewer Rich drain pipe and running snow roller	\$ 20 81
D S Moore labor repairing road	6 40
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	\$702 37

RECEIPTS.

Received of the town of Northumberland	\$702 37
Examined and found correct.	

J. P. BOUCHER,	}	Selectmen of Northumberland.
E. B. SOULE,		
W. A. DUNHAM,		

Douglas S. Marshall, road agent, in account with the town of Northumberland:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Cornelius Regan	\$ 3 00
James Cummings	2 25
Willie Boucher	6 75
Louis Kelly	25 95
Alex Marshall	6 52
Andrew Marshall	8 17
S J Marshall	24 25
Peter Brunelle	3 75
James Sullivan	5 25
David Legacy	3 45
George Bristol	1 05
Frank Brooks	4 50
N Brooks	4 50
Robert Jaques	3 60
George Boucher	6 00
Wm McCollum	3 00
James Gallagher	8 00
W W Thayer	1 50
John Cummings	4 50
Busiel Prue	1 50
Edward Gonyer	3 00
Charles Gonyer	3 00
George Gonyer	3 00
Oscar Boucher	7 50
Peter Gonyer	3 75

Peter Emery	\$ 3 00
Lewis Prue	3 00
Israel Prue	3 75
Eugene Brooks	4 50
James Boyle	3 00
Edgar Boucher	1 50
Oliver Brooks	3 00
John Cook	3 75
Peter Deering	21 10
Nelson Boucher	6 25
A N Marshall	19 25
S Newton	16 00
D S Marshall with team	94 25
For rendrock caps and fuse	4 50
Sharpening drills and bars	1 00
Use of plow	1 50
One grub hoe	1 25
James Gallagher labor 1895	5 75
J R Parks lumber	21 57
Amadon Bros lumber and labor	14 50
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	\$380 16

RECEIPTS.

Received of the selectmen \$380 16

Examined and found correct.

J. P. BOUCHER,	}	Selectmen of Northumberland.
E. B. SOULE,		
W. A. DUNHAM,		

Joseph Streeter, road agent, in account with the town of Northumberland:

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid V R Holmes lumber and nails	\$26 03
“ labor with teams	86 25
J R Streeter labor	68 04
S G & F A Hannaford labor	20 25
George G Boutwell “	22 75
Wm W Hendricks “	8 35

Charles Hutchinson	labor	\$ 7 50
Eugene Damon	"	4 15
Frink Moore	"	2 25
Scott Harris	"	2 25
E F Adden	"	1 80
Frank N Piper	"	2 00
Herman Marshall	"	1 50
J J O'Grady	"	75
Frank Hall	lumber	1 80
Wm Swinborne	"	2 50
Aaron Potter	"	2 00
John Eames	"	1 00
Weston Lumber Co	lumber and rendrock	2 75
		<hr/> \$263 92

RECEIPTS.

Received of the selectmen \$263 92

Examined and found correct.

J. P. BOUCHER,	}	Selectmen
E. B. SOULE,		of
W. A. DUNHAM,		Northumberland.

Report of Treasurer.

James H. Curtis, treasurer, in account with the town of Northumberland:

RECEIPTS.

Cash from old treasurer	\$2,663 86
Interest on tax receipts	5 21
Hired by town	4,978 75
From county pauper bill	536 01
Licenses	27 00
David Goodall land damages	20 00
M E Wilkinson collector 1896	10,392 13
State treasurer railroad tax	566 00
“ “ Savings bank tax	604 25
“ “ Literary fund	248 50
Dividend on bank stock	6 00
Sidewalk abutters	129 08
Police court	822 26
Dog license	68 40
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	\$21,067 45

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid Solon A Carter state tax	\$1,165 00
W H McCarten county tax	1,651 31
Interest on town notes	79 90
Highways and bridges	2,131 35
Schools	2,796 12
School-houses	150 22
School books and supplies	367 04
Support of county charges	552 51
“ Sheeche family	280 35
“ Sylvester Newton	135 58
Wm Bishop	40 00
Electric lights	148 00
Sewerage system	384 10

Sidewalks	\$ 461 54
Hall rent to April 1 1897	99 98
On town notes	1,000 00
Police court expense	252 15
Expense on lockup	28 77
Recording births deaths and marriages	36 40
Stone work at bridge	3,937 93
Rubbling for bridge	373 60
Filling at bridge	876 84
Rail at bridge	8 00
Tax refunded to Patrick Purtle	9 85
Books and printing	50 50
James H Curtis agent in Forbes case	16 00
H B Gilkey sorting and filing papers	5 08
Bounty on bear	5 00
Damage by water on highway	6 64
Labor on water trough	4 02
Tramps	39 00
Treasurer of precinct	300 00
Wm Hayes dog police	9 25
Land damage on Goodall road	40 00
Counsel fees	258 00
Damage by dogs	8 00
D S Moore selectman 1895	10 70
W A Dunhan " 1896	26 00
E B Soule " "	66 75
J P Boucher " " and balance for 1895	150 25
A H Frizzell treasurer "	12 50
W H Forbes school board 1892-3-4	296 61
J M Wilson board of health	5 00
C C O'Brion " "	5 00
C C Howe police	5 00
B R Marshall police	5 00
Wm Hayes "	5 50
G E Harris "	5 00
M E Wilkinson supervisor	18 00
N B Perkins "	18 00
W C Hamilton "	13 00

W W Pike librarian	21 00
S M Matthews school board	4 00
James H Curtis " "	103 00
James H Curtis truant officer	12 50
C H Hatch school clerk	4 00
G W McKellips moderator	4 00
James H Curtis treasurer	15 00
H B Gilkey town clerk	35 00
W H Cole ballot clerk	2 00
E F Bean special committee 1894	4 00
Old orders 1895	13 00
Auditors	3 00
Balance cash in hands of treasurer	2,496 61
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	\$21,067 45

We, the undersigned, auditors of the town of Northumberland, having carefully examined the accounts of James H. Curtis, treasurer, have found and report them all correct with vouchers for all expenditures, leaving in said Curtis's hands as above \$2,496 61.

DEWER RICH, }
JOHN M. WILSON, } Auditors.

Northumberland, N. H., Feb. 16, 1897.

Report of Schools.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 1, 1897.

DIST.	TERM.	TEACHER.	WKS. SCH'L'RS.	
No. 1	Spring	Hattie M Dodge	11	24
	Fall	Fred Mason	12	20
	Winter	{ Fred Mason } { Chester Chapman }	9	20
No. 3	Spring Hr	Eugene J Deane	11	36
	Spring Gram	Emma M Hill	11	42
	Spring Int	Alice A Dennett	11	56
	Spring Pr	Grace H Fisk	11	70
	Fall Hr	Eugene J Deane	13	35
	Fall Gram	Emma M Hill	13	37
	Fall Int	Alice A Dennett	13	49
	Fall Pr	Lillian G Small	13	85
	Winter Hr	Eugene J Deane	10	35
	Winter Gram	Emma M Hill	10	33
	Winter Int	Alice A Dennett	10	46
	Winter Pr	Lillian G Small	10	59
No. 4	Spring	Cora T Cox	11	13
	Fall	Lucile E Phillips	13	18
	Winter	Jeannette Nicholson	10	12
No. 5	Spring	Lillian E Rich	11	6
	Fall	Lena M Wentworth	10	3
	Winter	Lena M Wentworth	4	2
No. 6	Spring	Nellie M Forbes	10	13
	Fall	Jennie Willey	10	9
	Winter	Jennie Willey	6	9
No. 7	Spring	Carrie A Small	11	27
	Fall	Carrie A Boucher	12	30
	Winter	Carrie A Boucher	12	24
No. 11	Spring	Mary A Boucher	11	16
	Fall	Rose M Corrigan	13	14
	Winter	Rose M Corrigan	6	10

AMOUNT OF SCHOOL MONEY FOR YEAR ENDING MARCH 1897

School tax raised by law March 1896	\$1,165 00
Extra " " "	1,500 00
Dog license for 1895	73 00
Annual rent	12 00
Literary fund	248 50
Railroad and savings bank tax	150 00
Money left over from 1895	564 68
Whole amount of school money	<u>\$3,713 18</u>

SCHOOL EXPENSES.

Paid teachers	\$1 543 79
Board	784 38
Wood	112 48
Janitors	63 00
Carrying scholars	243 00
Incidentals	49 47
Total amount expended	<u>\$2,796 12</u>
Amount of school money unexpended	\$917 06
Money raised for repairs in 1896	200 00
Money left over from 1895	393 86
Total money for repairs	<u>593 86</u>
Expended	<u>150 22</u>
Balance in hands of treasurer	\$443 64
Amount money expended for books and supplies	\$367 04

JAMES H. CURTIS, }
S. M. MATTHEWS, } School Board.

Sewer Report.

Report on the Proposed Sewerage System for the Village
of Groveton, Town of Northumberland, N. H.

Surveyed August, 1896. Report Octo-
ber, 1896. George H. Allen,
Civil Engineer.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 31, 1896.

*To J. P. Boucher, E. B. Soule, and W. A. Dunham, Select-
men of the Town of Northumberland:*

GENTLEMEN:—

Agreeably to a contract made with your board in July last, to make a survey, plan, profiles, estimate, and report upon a proposed sewerage system for the village of Groveton, I now have the pleasure of presenting you the completed plan, profiles, and the following report and estimates:

There are two systems of sewerage in general use at the present time; one called the separate system which takes only the house drainage into the sewers, and the combined system taking both the house drainage and the surface water.

The advantage claimed by the advocates of the separate system is that it is cheaper than the combined. This is only true in the sense that it does not require so large pipe. It is also claimed that the surface water can be taken care of by another system of sewers and turned into the streams anywhere, thus avoiding deep and difficult cuttings.

The arguments of the separate system advocates are plausible and at first thought convincing, but a careful consideration of them will, I think, prove their fallacy.

In our Northern New England, where we are subject to heavy snows in winter and violent thunder showers in summer, it is necessary to provide for disposing of this surface water as soon as possible for several reasons. The melting

snows of spring and the heavy showers of summer would fill the streets of a village with standing water which would so soften the road-beds as to make them one mass of mud, rendering traffic of all kinds very difficult and in many cases impossible. Then again when the ground is frozen the water is liable to flow into and fill the adjacent cellars.

Careful and repeated analysis of storm water have proved it to be nothing but sewage and as foul and injurious to health as house drainage. You can readily see the reason of this if you think a moment. It is a common expression after a shower, that "it has cleared the atmosphere"; this is literally true. Now let us see of what it has cleared it. The atmosphere at nearly all times, and particularly during a hot dry season, is heavily laden with the smoke and gases escaping from the chimneys of dwellings and manufactories; it is also filled with light particles of decaying vegetable matter from the gardens and streets and the fine particles of dust, ground up by the street traffic. The rain in falling gathers to itself, and becomes thoroughly impregnated with, the smoke, gas, dust, and vegetable matter, not only thoroughly washing the atmosphere but also the trees, housetops, and fences, depositing it upon the ground where it soon accumulates in the lowest places forming pools and ponds where, by evaporation and decay, the gases are again thrown off in a still more concentrated form. That this is extremely injurious to health has been demonstrated time and again by the many cases of typhoid fever caused by living near to such pools and low places. Should the separate system be used, it would be necessary to put in two systems of sewers, one of small pipe, in deep trenches, for house drainage, and one of larger pipe for storm water, making two trenches to dig and fill, and two sets of pipe to buy, thereby greatly increasing the cost, for the same sewer that will take care of the surface water will at the same time carry the house sewage if placed in the deep trench.

For these various reasons I believe it necessary to provide for surface drainage, as well as house sewage, and have adopted the combined system for all sections of Groveton

village, except the Cumberland Ave. and High street sections. It is not necessary in this report to discuss the scientific and mathematical problems that enter into the work of designing a sewerage system, as there are plenty of books upon the subject which enter into it more fully and clearly than space will permit here.

An estimate of the size of sewer necessary for the main outlet to do the work required in the village of Groveton, estimated by the usual formula, gives 16 inches as the diameter of pipe needed. This not being a common size, it is necessary to use either 15 or 18-inch. Owing to certain favorable conditions in the situation of the village, I think the 15-inch will answer, and have so established it, also a 15-inch pipe through Rich street.

The grades and sizes of pipe have been so arranged as to give a velocity of not less than 2 1-2 feet per second. Some authorities require three feet per second, but to secure this would increase the cost beyond what I deemed it advisable for so small a village. As estimated and designed, the main outlet, from West street to the river, will discharge 2,975 gallons per minute. The feeders to this sewer will be the West street sewer, carrying 900 gallons per minute, and the Rich street sewer with 1,360 gallons, making 2,260 gallons to enter it from sewers besides what may enter it from local catch-basins.

QUALITY OF PIPE.

The sewer pipe to be use should be the best quality Portland or Akron salt glazed pipe, straight in line and true in circle, free from wind puffs, blemishes, and cracks.

From your direct connection with Portland, by means of the Grand Trunk Railway, I should think better terms could be made with them than with the Akron people; at any rate should you need a car-load in a hurry it can be got from Portland quicker than from Ohio. The Akron pipe has, in the past, been the superior pipe; but in the past few years the Portland people have made improvements so that to-day there is practically no choice between them.

HOW TO LAY THE PIPE.

The pipe should be laid straight in line, and perfect grade; this can be accomplished by setting batters, 8, 10 or 12 feet above the profile grade, the batters to extend across the trench, the centre line of trench to be marked with a nail in the top of the board. These batters to be not more than 25 feet apart; draw a cord tightly from nail to nail, then with a light pole one inch longer than the height of the batter boards above the grade to measure with, dig the trench equidistant each side of the cord and to the depth measured by the pole. This will prepare the trench.

The pipe can be kept in line by having a plumb-line suspended from the cord bringing the centre of each pipe directly under the plumb; places should be excavated in the bottom of the trench with the trowel where the bells come so that the body of the pipe will lay on the solid earth; the grade of the pipe can be obtained by setting the same pole in the end of the bell, and measuring from the line above having the pipe exactly the length of the pole from the line, care being taken to raise the plumb so there will be no sag in the line. The profile grade is for the water line or inside bottom of the sewer, and the extra inch on the pole is to allow for the thickness of the pipe. When the length of pipe has been accurately adjusted to line and grade, the cement must be packed into the bell around the pipe until the space is completely filled, then smooth off, making a neat shoulder, then carefully remove any cement from the inside of the pipe that may have been pressed through the joint. Particular care should be taken to keep all cement, stones, gravel or mud cleaned from each piece of pipe as soon as laid, for if allowed to remain in the sewer and harden, they will form lodging places for the solid matter in the sewage which will gradually increase in size until the entire sewer is clogged.

When sewers are to connect with a man-hole at different grades, they must not be allowed to make a fall in the man-hole by entering the side above the bottom. All sewers must start at the bottom of the man-hole and the high grade

reached by running a sharp grade back 25 or 50 feet from the man-hole, according to the amount of rise required, it should not be steeper than three inches rise to one foot in length.

CEMENT.

The cement used should be the best quality of Rosendale, either the Norton or Hoffman brand, mixed with two parts of clean sharp sand.

MAN-HOLES AND LAMP-HOLES.

At every change of line and grade there should be a man-hole or lamp-hole, alternating with each other. In long straight lines with uniform grades man-holes and lamp-holes should not be more than 300 feet apart. Man-holes are brick wells built on the line of the sewer and at every junction of sewers. Their object is to enable an inspector to get into and thoroughly inspect the interior of the sewer, aided by a lantern dropped through the adjacent lamp-hole for the purpose of locating obstructions, if any, in the sewer; also forming a place for workmen to work removing obstructions after one has been located. At the junctions of sewers where a sewer is to enter on each of the three sides and discharge on the fourth, they should be four feet in diameter in the interior for one-half their height, then gradually draw in to a circle 26 inches in diameter at a point one foot below the street grade. In other places they may be made oval in shape, 4 1-2 feet in length by 2 1-2 feet in breadth, inside bottom, and brought to the same top dimensions as above. In making a pattern for the oval bottom draw a rectangle 2 1-2 feet on two sides by two feet on the opposite sides; on each of the longer sides describe a semi-circle 1 1-4 feet in radius, this will form an oval 2 1-2 feet wide by 4 1-2 feet long.

The man-hole should be of brick, eight inches thick on bottom and sides, two courses laid on the bottom in the ordinary manner and one course for the sides, laid endways; every brick to be thoroughly imbedded in cement, and all spaces solidly filled with cement. The inside to be thoroughly plastered with a 1-4 inch coat of cement mortar,

carefully smoothed; after the first coat has hardened it would be well to put a 1-4 inch coating of Portland cement over the bottom and two feet up on the sides. After the mortar has become thoroughly set and dry, wash the whole inside surface with a clear cement wash in order that all the cracks formed by the previous drying may be thoroughly filled. Iron steps should be built inside the man-hole in the wall. The top of the man-hole to be finished with an iron casting 12 inches deep; the bottom to be 26 inches in diameter with an 8-inch flange outside to rest on the brickwork. The top to be a 4-inch flange grooved to support the cover. The cover to be of iron 22 inches in diameter and perforated with holes 1 inch on the bottom and 3-4 inch on top for ventilating purposes. The top flange and cover to be smooth and level, and must be placed exactly on the finished grade of the street so that there will be neither a rise or a depression to interfere with the street traffic.

These covers must never be covered with the gravel or road metal but be kept clean at all times so as not to interfere with the sewer ventilation.

Lamp-holes:—These lamp-holes are made by building into the body of the sewer an 8-inch T, the T being placed on top of the sewer and then continued to near the surface with 8-inch pipe set vertically; the whole covered with an iron casting and cover. This cover being light may be buried a few inches under the surface to prevent its being pushed out of place or broken by passing teams.

HOUSE CONNECTIONS.

All house connections or any other connection with the sewers must be made by means of a Y branch built into the body of the sewer; the Y to be placed on the upper quarter of the circle either on the right or left of the center according to the direction from which the drain is to be received. In no case must a connection on the top of a sewer be allowed. In many cases ignorant parties in order to save expense have tapped the sewers on top, and with a vertical pipe come up to the height of the sewer from the house; this is an injury to the sewer in several ways, the greatest of

which is the liability to get the sewer clogged. The solid sewage from the house, particularly the fecal matter, will in striking after the fall spatter around in the sewer and become plastered on the sides, forming lodging places for all solid matter flowing from above and soon blocking the sewer. In laying the sewer the location of all house-drains should be determined as the work goes on and Ys set to receive them when the sewer is built; in cases of vacant lots that are liable to be built upon Ys should be placed for them, a plug to be cemented into the Y to be used when called for.

All house connections should be made under the direction of some competent person working for the interest of the town to see that the connection is properly made with the Ys, and the house-drain laid upon a proper grade, so as not to produce a drop in the sewer.

Should it so happen that it becomes necessary to make a connection with a sewer where there is no Y, it can be done by breaking a hole in main pipe and cementing a branch upon it, but care must be had and not project the branch into the body of the sewer so as to interfere with the flow of the sewage in it.

BACK FILLING OF TRENCH.

The pipe layer when he gets one piece of pipe in place and cemented should fill in around both sides and bottom of the pipe, carefully tamping and packing it until it is solid to at least one-half the height of the pipe, then the finest material to be had from the trench may be put in to the depth of two feet, care being taken not to throw the filling directly on the pipe; this should then be tamped solid by hand, no coarse gravel or cobble stone should be allowed in the first 3 feet of filling, and no boulders allowed until the trench is half filled; the remainder of the trench may be filled and tamped by hand, or puddled with water. When water is used it should not be used until the cement has fairly set, or at least 3 feet of filling has been put in, as it is liable to wash the cement out of the joints and damage the sewer.

BRACING OR CRIBBING.

In excavating the trench, where it is necessary to hold the side with cribbing, the first 5 or 6 feet in depth should be cribbed with 2-inch plank, 16 feet long, placed horizontally and close together clear to the surface of the street, to prevent the cracking of the road-bed back from the trench. The plank must be held in place by uprights and cross braces of 2x4 joists placed at each end and in the middle of the plank, the uprights at each end of the plank to be only lapped two inches on the first section, leaving 2 inches to receive the next section of plank; the remainder of the trench to be cribbed by 1 1-4 inch plank, placed vertically side by side, close together, held in place by slides at the top and bottom of the horizontal cribbing and driven with a maul or sledge, so that the ends of the plank are at all times below the bottom of the excavation, in order to prevent the sides rolling into the trench from behind the crib. It would be well to sharpen the plank and cut off one corner, making a slight bevel, in order to crowd the plank against each other in driving to insure tight joints. The bevel always to be laid toward the head of the trench in order to crowd the plank towards the pipe layer.

SURFACE WATER AND STREAMS.

All surface water and running streams, that it is deemed advisable to take into the sewers, must first be taken into a catch-basin, in order to collect all sediment of sand, leaves, and other rubbish in a settling basin to be removed by teams, allowing only the clear water to enter the sewer. The surface water of streets must never be taken directly into the sewer by a grate over the pipe, as this allows the sand from the street to get into the sewer and fill the pipe.

CATCH-BASIN.

Catch-basins are brick wells placed in the street gutters to collect the surface water and conduct it to the sewer, after removing the sediment. The catch-basins are to be built of brick, circular in form, 4 feet in diameter on the bottom, 22 inches on the top, and 7 feet deep. The bottom to be 8

inches thick, laid in two courses, breaking joints; the walls to be 8 inches thick, or one length of brick, each brick to be thoroughly imbedded in the cement, and the walls plastered inside and out with cement mortar; the inside and bottom to be carefully smoothed. After the cement mortar has thoroughly dried, it must be covered with a coat of Portland cement 1-4 inch thick over the whole interior; after this has dried, give it a cement wash to fill any cracks that may have formed. The entrance to the catch-basin may be by means of an open grate built into the top 3 inches below the grade of gutter, or by a curbstone on the line of the sidewalk, with an entrance cut through the side. The grate must be so arranged as to be easily taken out for the purpose of cleaning. The discharge pipe should be an 8-inch pipe placed 3 feet below the surface and covered with a trap or water seal. The trap I should recommend is known as the Providence trap; it is an iron trap, shaped much like a flour scoop, hung from a flat plate hinge built into the brick work and hinged on by copper pins. The trap can then be raised for the purpose of cleaning the basin. The catch-basins should be thoroughly cleaned out at least three times a year, and all sediment removed and the sides washed down.

VENTILATION.

Many devices have been used to ventilate sewers, such as open man-holes, stand-pipe erected by the sides of high buildings, etc. The best system, I think, is the use of the perforated man-hole covers. It might seem that this would be injurious to health, allowing the gases to escape into the streets, but experience proves that this is not the case. They are never more than 600 feet apart, and in many cases much nearer, and being constantly open the gas is constantly flowing out; it never becomes concentrated, and the quantity being small owing to the number of man-holes, the gas becomes so diluted with the atmosphere before it reaches the sidewalks and houses that it is never noticed.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF EACH SEWER AND ESTIMATE
OF COST.—MAIN OUTLET.

In disposing of the sewage of a town or village, it is necessary to convey it away from the village in the most expeditious manner. In Northern New England, where we have rapid flowing streams, it is the custom to make them the carriers of the sewage; this is known as the Water Carriage system. In Groveton the manufacturing companies have built dams across the Upper Ammonoosuc river in such a manner as to form ponds of comparatively still water all the way between the Boston & Maine R. R. bridge and the Grand Trunk bridge. It therefore became necessary to seek an outlet below the B. & M. bridge. An examination of the northern bank of the river developed the fact that that side of the river was an eddy where for 225 or 230 feet the water flowed towards the bridge. Any sewage discharged within this limit would remain there and soon become offensive. I therefore selected the place of discharge 250 feet below the bridge where there is a slight fall and quite a rapid river, and runs through the meadow to West street.

At the outlet, a retaining wall of stone should be built around the sewer pipe, extending both up and down the river about 5 feet; the upper end then turned and built into the bank about 3 feet, to prevent washing out behind it; the tops of the wall to be level with the surface of the ground.

An examination of the profile will show that in places the sewer will not be covered to a sufficient depth; these places must be filled so that there will be at least 2 feet of earth over the pipe. The man-hole covers in this section across the meadow may be buried 1 foot under ground or weighted with stones, to prevent the raising of the covers in flood time. During the spring freshets this section will probably be filled with water, but this will do no harm for it will all pass away and take all sediment with it when the flood recedes.

ESTIMATE OF COST.

The estimate of pipe is the cost of the pipe laid com-

plete, including everything necessary, pipe, cement, trenching, laying and back filling in ordinary fair digging, but not rock, quicksand, and extra hard places.

1,242 feet, 15-inch pipe laid	\$1,489 09
Stonework at outlet	25 00
3 man-holes	175 00
2 lamp-holes	16 25
Incidentals, engineering, etc	170 53
	<hr/>
	\$1,875 87

WEST STREET.

The 15-inch main is continued on West street easterly to Rich street.

190 feet 15-inch pipe laid	\$ 305 10
985 " 12-inch "	1,026 55
3 man-holes	207 50
2 lamp-holes	11 90
Incidentals, engineering, etc	155 10
	<hr/>
	\$1,706 15

MAIN STREET.

Main street is divided into two systems, a part being taken into West street and a part into State street.

WEST STREET SYSTEM.

150 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$ 90 00
610 " 10-inch "	527 00
2 man-holes	120 00
2 lamp-holes	11 00
Incidentals, engineering, etc	74 80
	<hr/>
	\$822 80

MAIN STREET—STATE STREET SYSTEM.

300 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$207 00
403 " 12-inch "	447 92
2 man-holes	135 00
2 lamp-holes	11 90
Incidentals, engineering, etc	80 18
	<hr/>
	\$882 00

RICH STREET.

The Rich street sewer will be the main sewer for the entire village except West street and the south half of Main street.

1,270 feet 15-inch pipe laid	\$2,177 80
3 man-holes,	229 50
3 lamp-holes	19 65
Incidentals, engineering, etc	242 69
	<hr/>
	\$2,669 64

Rich street at Church is the central point for three separate systems. The first taking in State, Morse, Mechanic, Main, Melcher, and part of Cumberland Ave. The second being the easterly end of Church street and all streets leading into it; the third being the westerly end of Church street, and all the streets leading into it.

STATE STREET.

920 feet 12-inch pipe laid	\$994 10
2 man-holes	130 00
2 lamp-holes	12 20
Incidentals, engineering, etc	113 63
	<hr/>
	\$1,249 93

MORSE STREET.

250 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$181 75
1 man-hole	63 00
1 lamp-hole	5 75
Incidentals, engineering, etc	25 05
	<hr/>
	\$275 55

MECHANIC STREET.

1,820 feet 10-inch pipe laid	\$1,649 70
3 man-holes	243 30
4 lamp-holes	23 70
Incidentals	191 67
	<hr/>
	\$2,108 37

CHURCH STREET SOUTHEAST OF RICH.

243 feet 10-inch pipe laid	\$223 85
519 " 12 " "	577 39
2 man-holes	126 60
1 lamp-hole	5 75
Incidentals, engineering, etc	93 36
	<hr/>
	\$1,026 95

CHURCH STREET NORTHWEST OF RICH.

1,265 feet 12-inch pipe laid	\$1,759 59
5 man-holes	390 30
1 lamp-hole	6 00
Incidentals, engineering, etc	215 59
	<hr/>
	\$2,371 48

ARLINGTON AVENUE.

244 feet 10-inch pipe laid	\$231 61
1 man-hole	63 30
1 lamp-hole	5 75
Incidentals, engineering, etc	30 07
	<hr/>
	\$330 73

PREBLE STREET.

Preble street is planned to be drained each way into
Arlington avenue.

NORTHWEST SECTION.

294 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$231 65
1 man-hole	63 30
Incidentals, engineering, etc	29 49
	<hr/>
	\$324 44

SOUTHEAST SECTION.

260 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$269 10
1 man-hole	63 30
1 lamp-hole	11 90
Incidentals, engineering, etc	34 43
	<hr/>
	\$378 73

SUMMER STREET.

This street ought to be extended to Rich street and the drainage taken that way. It would be more cheaply done.

469 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$367 21
1 man-hole	63 30
1 lamp-hole	6 25
Incidentals, engineering, etc	43 68
	<hr/>
	\$480 44

SPRING STREET.

348 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$272 33
1 man-hole	55 00
1 lamp-hole	5 75
Incidentals, engineering, etc	33 20
	<hr/>
	\$366 28

The remaining streets leading into the southwest side of Church street are planned to be drained opposite to the natural drainage of the streets. Should Park street be extended to Rich street, or a highway laid out over the old C. & M. railroad-bed before these sewers are built, all that would be necessary would be to reverse the grades shown on the profiles and take the sewage in the opposite direction. This would make the sewer work cheaper. But as there was no public highway leading past the southwest end of these streets, I was not at liberty to design their discharge in that direction.

CENTRAL AVENUE.

550 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$496 75
1 man-hole	63 30
1 lamp-hole	6 25
Incidentals, engineering, etc	56 63
	<hr/>
	\$622 93

EAMES STREET.

225 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$531 50
2 man-holes	130 00

1 lamp-hole	\$ 6 55
Incidentals, engineering, etc	66 81
	<hr/>
	\$734 86

PLEASANT STREET.

630 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$626 40
2 man-holes	134 40
1 lamp-hole	6 55
Incidentals, engineering, etc	76 74
	<hr/>
	\$844 09

CROSS STREET.

267 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$218 94
1 lamp-hole	5 65
Incidentals, engineering, etc	22 46
	<hr/>
	\$247 05

MELCHER STREET.

This street is only provided for from Main street to Second street. Should future building require an extension, the sewage must be taken down the other side of the hill across the Grand Trunk railway, into either Preble street or Church street. The future may require a large sewer taking in the small brook that skirts the foot of the hill, and follow that valley to its point of discharge into the river.

678 feet 10-inch pipe laid	\$635 90
2 man-holes	113 30
1 lamp-hole	6 25
Incidentals, engineering, etc	75 55
	<hr/>
	\$831 00

CUMBERLAND AVENUE.

This street has been divided into three sections, one from High street, discharging into Main street in front of the Melcher House, one draining each way into the low place just beyond High street, and taken under the railroad across the meadow to Mechanic street, and a third section at the extreme east end of the street connected with Mechanic street by a very long sewer across the meadow near the river bank. There is no probability that more than one-half of this work will ever be called for.

MAIN TO HIGH STREET.

750 feet 10-inch pipe laid	\$ 616 00
270 yards ledge work	1,080 00
2 man-holes	113 30
1 lamp-hole	5 75
Incidentals, engineering, etc	181 50
	<hr/>
	\$1,996 55

CUMBERLAND AVENUE FROM HIGH STREET EAST.

1,150 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$859 50
3 man-holes	176 60
3 lamp-holes	18 45
Incidentals, engineering, etc	105 45
	<hr/>
	\$1,160 00

EXTREME EAST END.

305 feet 8-inch pipe laid	\$204 35
2 man-holes	126 60
1 lamp-hole	5 75
Incidentals, engineering, etc	33 67
	<hr/>
	\$370-37

HIGH STREET.

There being no doubt about the flow of sewage in this section, I did not take the time to make profile and estimate of this street.

Owing to the great height and steepness of this hill to take care of the storm water by means of the combined system would require such an enlargement of the sewers in the village proper, as to nearly double the cost of the system and was an expenditure that I deemed it advisable not to incur. The hill is so near the river that the surface water can be taken by paved gutters to the foot of the hill, and allowed to find its way across the meadows into the river without doing any damage, or sewers can be built leading to the river. I should therefore recommend for this section that only the house drainage and one or two catch-basins be connected with the High street sewer, just enough surface

water allowed to enter it to flush it occasionally, and so keep it clean.

BROOKLYN STREET.

This street not being profiled, no estimate of cost has been made. When the time comes that a sewer is needed in this street to conduct the sewage below the Weston Company's dam, it will be necessary to leave the highway and follow along the shore of the pond at the foot of the bluff, and the house drainage taken across the street and down the hill to the sewer in 4 or 6-inch pipes, and the street surface water taken from catch-basins in the same manner. The extreme upper end of the street will have to be discharged directly into the river. I do not think a sewer the whole length of this street will be needed for years to come. For the present I should recommend that the town lay 6-inch sewers on the shortest lines directly from the river to each dwelling, or rather to the street line in front of each dwelling, and allow their sewage to discharge into the river. I do not think that this will seriously contaminate the river water, the volume of sewage being so small compared with the volume of the river water, and it being scattered along the shore in different places, so that it will not accumulate in any one place. It will certainly form a relief at the present time at a great saving of expense.

WESTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The plant of this company cannot be connected with any of the sewers except the outlet main, on account of its low position. In order to connect with the main it will be necessary to pass under the B. & M. R. R. track at great expense. I should recommend for this company that a 6-inch pipe be laid from the canal through the drive-way under the large saw-mill to the boarding-house and store, with a branch leading to such other buildings as it may be desirable to drain. I think the force of the water in the canal will be sufficient to carry the sewage past the eddy and into the rapid running water of the river on the south side; should this fail, however, to be the case, it can then be easily

turned under the railroad and connected with the main, with only an extra cost of laying first and taking up afterwards of ten or twelve feet of pipe. Probable cost from canal to boarding-house, \$220 00 for 6-inch pipe laid.

FINAL SUMMARY OF COST SO FAR AS ESTIMATED.

Main outlet, River to West street	\$1,875 87
West street	1,706 15
Main street, West street system	822 80
“ “ State “ “	882 00
Rich “	2,669 64
State “	1,249 93
Morse “	275 55
Mechanic street	2,108 37
Church “ southeast of Rich	1,026 95
“ “ northwest “	2,371 48
Arlington avenue	330 73
Preble street northwest section	321 44
“ “ southeast “	378 73
Summer “	480 44
Spring “	365 28
Central avenue	622 93
Eames street	734 86
Pleasant “	844 09
Cross “	247 05
Melcher “	831 00
Cumberland avenue, Main to High	1,996 55
“ “ east of “	1,160 00
“ “ extreme east end	370 37
	<hr/> \$23,675 21

These estimates are very liberal and the work should be done somewhat less in most cases. I have done this intentionally, as I much prefer to have the cost run under rather than over the estimate, and it is impossible to estimate exactly owing to the fact that no two locations are exactly alike. But unless you find much more difficult work than I have reason to believe you will, you should not in any case exceed these estimates. I mean by this the final estimate of

the total cost. In some cases you may run over and some under these figures, but in the final cost they should about balance.

SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE WORK.

The engineer in charge of the construction of the sewers should keep an accurate description of the location, size, and direction of all Ys and other connections. The location may be made by measuring on the line of the trench from each man-hole; this information must be kept in a book or on enlarged plans, any convenient form for future reference, and be in the hands of some responsible party, so that it can be easily consulted. Should occasion require the digging up of a connection at any time, by measuring on the surface from the man-hole the required distance, the place to dig can easily be found.

There are two ways of constructing a sewer system, either by letting the work out to a competent contractor, or the town can employ a competent pipe layer and foreman, and doing the work by the day. In either case the town should employ a competent engineer to look after the interest of the town, and see to the lines, grades, location of connections, and the proper construction of all the several parts of the work.

If the work is contracted the contractor will have to make a profit and a percentage on all the help, and in most cases will employ imported help. If the town does it by the day they can save a part of the contractor's profit, and at the same time employ local help; this green help will not, of course, do the work as cheaply for the town as the Italian help will do it for the contractor, yet something will be saved and the money expended will benefit your own citizens.

The following data is appended for the use of the engineer in charge of construction, which, in connection with the plan and profiles, is all he will need:

Bench No. 1. Starting point of all levels. Left outer corner of stone in west side of north abutment of the B. & M. railroad bridge. Top of fifth course counting from the bridge, assumed at 100.000.

Bench No. 2. Upper end stone curb, Welch's store on Main street, 125.189.

Bench No. 3. Right outer corner stone step to C. H. Hatch's walk, 121.000.

These benches have never been tested since the first levels and should be before using much. They will serve as checks upon the work.

This system has been so designed that it can all be put in in one year, or small appropriations made each year, doing only so much as the town feels that it can afford to.

In conclusion I desire to express my thanks to Messrs. J. P. Boucher and E. B. Soule for their kindness and courtesy in giving me assistance and information about the work.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE H. ALLEN, Civil Engineer.

VITAL STATISTICS.

In compliance with an act of the Legislature passed June Session, 1887, requiring "clerks of towns and cities to furnish a transcript of the record of births, marriages and deaths to the municipal officers for publication in the annual report," I hereby submit the following:

BIRTHS REGISTERED FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Date of Birth.	Name of Child.	Sex.	Living or Stillborn.	No. of Child.	Color.	Name of Father.	Maiden Name of Mother.	Residence of Parents.	Occupation of Father.	Birthplace of Father.	Birthplace of Mother.	Age of Father.	Age of Mother.
Jan 5	Myron J Elliott	M	L	2	White.	Sarah Gallagher	Sarah Gallagher	Groveton	Laborer	Canada	Ireland	24	24
7	Wm J Wilson	F	F	1	"	Ada J Elliott	Ada J Elliott	"	"	Nova Scotia	"	28	28
29	John A Hayes	M	F	4	"	Cora B Meacham	Cora B Meacham	Northumberl'd	Farmer	Northumberland	Northumberland	31	33
Feb 19	Wallace O Veazie	M	F	1	"	Ida E Pike	Ida E Pike	Groveton	Laborer	Staak	Groveton	22	22
Mar 8	Fred B Hayes	M	F	2	"	Cora M McMann	Cora M McMann	"	"	Northumberland	Northumberland	31	24
12	Joseph Shields	F	F	3	"	Mary A Sheridan	Mary A Sheridan	"	Sawyer	Canada	Lancaster	35	31
15	Frank Savery	M	F	3	"	Susan Daley	Susan Daley	"	Laborer	Stratford	St Giles, Ca	33	31
Apr 11	Wm R Wilson	M	F	1	"	Flora A Foss	Flora A Foss	"	Filer	Wilsons' Mills, Me	Whitingville, Me	40	36
14 Sarah N	Irving C Brown	F	S	3	"	Jennie E Kettle	Jennie E Kettle	"	Minister	Colebrook	Colebrook	30	26
21	Frank H Giberson	M	L	2	"	Maud B Chandler	Maud B Chandler	"	Lumberman	Canada	Northumberland	20	19
28	Edward B Soule	M	F	3	"	Annie L Knight	Annie L Knight	"	Laborer	Brunswick, Me	Lancaster	34	22
May 10	George C	M	F	1	"	Annie Finney	Annie Finney	Northumberl'd	Farmer	NH	NH	28	28
11	Alex N Marshall	M	F	2	"	Bertha Whitten	Bertha Whitten	"	Laborer	Dalton	Canada	40	36
23	Frank Higgins	F	F	1	"	Mary E Hughes	Mary E Hughes	Groveton	"	Concord, Vt	"	34	29
June 15	Henry C Hooker	F	F	2	"	Nellie Shields	Nellie Shields	"	Filer	Island Pond, Vt	Laconia	24	20
3	Peter M Walker	F	F	5	"	Maud E Miller	Maud E Miller	"	Carpenter	Scot and	Connecticut	42	30
15	Abraham E Lowe	M	F	1	"	Mary Gonyer	Mary Gonyer	"	Laborer	Ryegate, Vt	Canada	29	32
July 7	Eugene Brooks	M	F	2	"	Victoria Smith	Victoria Smith	"	Carpenter	Fairfield, Vt	Fairfield, Vt	29	28
7	Warrington H Cole	M	F	4	"	Kate Landigan	Kate Landigan	Northumberl'd	Laborer	Canada	Canada	35	25
15	Joseph Theberge	F	F	3	"	Catherine Crawford	Catherine Crawford	Groveton	"	"	"	26	34
21	Francis Covel	M	F	1	"	Julia Moran	Julia Moran	"	"	W Stewartstown	Clarksville	25	26
28	John Freeman	M	F	3	"	Alice E Keene	Alice E Keene	"	Clerk	New Brunswick	NB	32	31
29	James P Shields	M	F	1	"	Marion E Harlshorn	Marion E Harlshorn	"	"	Canada	Guildhall, Vt	24	20
30	Thos J Hughes	M	F	3	"	Mamie LaBelle	Mamie LaBelle	"	Laborer	St Sylvestre Ca	"	30	20
Aug 2	Joseph Brinbois	M	F	2	"	Matilda Roby	Matilda Roby	"	Carpenter	Canada	Canada	34	26
4	Patrick Hughes	M	F	1	"	Mamie Huntoon	Mamie Huntoon	"	Laborer	"	"	32	24
11	Edwin W Holbrook	F	F	2	"	Agnes E Donnelly	Agnes E Donnelly	"	Engineer	Stark	West Milan	26	19
29	Ishna Dawson	F	F	1	"	Lois B Cole	Lois B Cole	"	Blacksmith	Mich	Laudaff	27	23
31	Orrville Jackman	M	F	2	"	"	"	"	Laborer	Littletton	Northumberland	40	29

VITAL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

BIRTHS REGISTERED FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Date of Birth.	Name of Child.	Sex.	Living or Stillborn.	No. of Child 1st, 2d, etc.	Color	Name of Father.	Maiden Name of Mother.	Residence of Parents.	Occupation of Father.	Birthplace of Father.	Birthplace of Mother.	Age of Father.	Age of Mother.
Sept 21	Herbert A	M	L	2	All White.	Charles K Hodge	Bell Nelson	Groveton	Blacksmith Laborer	Jefferson N B Canada	o Stratford Northumberland	32 20	28 20
27 3		F	L	1		Havelock H Foster	Hattie L Downer	"	"	"	Northumberland	28 22	24 21
Oct 28	Floyd S	F	"	1		Alfonse Paradis	Phelome Plebeau	"	"	"	Canada	24 21	24 21
Nov 6		M	"	4		McFadden	Cloudella Leornath	Northumberl'd	"	"	"	24 19	28 25
8		F	"	1		Chas M Felch	Mary C Heath	Groveton	R R Conductor	Derby Line, Vt	Canada, Vt	28 25	27 23
10		F	"	8		Hugh Donnelly	Lizzie Hughes	Lancaster	Laborer	"	Northumberland	27 23	36 33
25		F	"	3		Clifford Gigue	Odele Cota	Groveton	"	Northumberland	Canada	25 23	30 28
25		F	"	2		Frank S Moore	Fannie A McKeen	"	"	Lancaster	Pittsford, Vt	29 19	30 28
5		F	"	4		Christie B Sheridan	Catherine E Bradley	"	"	Stark	Canada	30 28	35 22
14	Pauline C	F	"	2		Thomas Langlois	Mary Alari	"	"	Chatham, Mass	Groveton	35 22	46 39
16		F	"	1		Daniel O Elingwood	M Adeline Chessman	"	"	Concord, Vt	Concord, Vt	29 25	29 25
19		F	"	12		Walter C Hamilton	Florence E Gilbert	"	"	Woburn, Mass	Woburn, Mass	26 20	26 20
23	Raymond W	M	"	2		Fred W McDonald	Alice I Merrill	"	"	Old Town, Me	Brownville, Me		
23		M	"	2		Geo H Waters	Blanche L Chase	"	"				

VITAL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

MARRIAGES REGISTERED FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Date of Mar'ge.	Place of Marriage.	Name and Surname of the Groom and Bride.	Residence at time of Marriage.	Age in Years.	Color.	Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Name of Father.	Birthplace of Father.	No. of Marriages.	Name, Residence and Official Station of person by whom married.
Jan 1	Groveton	Peter L Cleveland	Groveton	43	All	Engineer	Barford P Q	Sam'l Cleveland	Barnston P Q	2	Rev I C Brown
1	"	Lucy L Hunt	Laconia	28	White		Cookshire	Fred P Hunt	Coaticook P Q	1	Rev I C Brown
1	"	Urban G Roberts	Groveton	25	White	Engineer	Stark	Benj Roberts	Milan	1	Rev I C Brown
1	"	Emma L Veazie	"	17	White	Teacher	Groveton	Wm H Veazie	Northumberland	1	Rev I C Brown
1	"	Alfred L Hicks	Auburn Me	32	White	Jeweler	Monmouth Me	Edwin Hicks	Danville Me	1	Rev I C Brown
1	"	Christie M Hood	Turner Me	19	White	Milliner	Auburn Me	O B Hood	Turner Me	1	Rev I C Brown
1	"	C H Hubbard	Guildhall Vt	48	White	Laborer	Guildhall	John Hubbard	Guildhall Vt	2	Rev I C Brown
4	"	Gertrude McFarland	Northumberland	21	White	"	Northumberland	Albert McFarland	Northumberland	1	Rev I C Brown
11	Lancaster	Chas Humphrey	Groveton	25	White	Laborer	N B	Wm Humphrey	Canada	1	Rev I C Brown
1	Lancaster	Lillian Clark	Belgrade Me	22	White	Laborer	West Milan	Chas Clark	"	1	Rev M J B Creamer
2	Groveton	Patrick Hughes	Groveton	31	White	Laborer	Northumberland	Thos Hughes	"	1	J M Wilson J P
2	Groveton	Matilda Roby	"	24	White	Laborer	Stratford	Lucius Damon	Lancaster	1	Groveton
13	Whitefield	Nellie Roberts	Groveton	17	White	Laborer	Lancaster	Chas Roberts	Lancaster	2	Rev B F Jefferson
17	Groveton	Henry H Hayes	E Concord Vt	38	White	Laborer	Dalton	James P Hayes	Carroll	2	Rev I C Brown
20	"	Ida B White	Northumberland	35	White	Laborer	Quebec P Q	John F White	Quebec P Q	1	Rev I C Brown
20	"	Andrew McKinley	"	20	White	Laborer	"	David McKinley	"	1	Rev I C Brown
21	Lancaster	Mary A McBane	"	34	White	Laborer	Nova Scotia	David McBane	Scotland	2	Rev I C Brown
21	Lancaster	Alex McDonald	"	35	White	Laborer	Maine	Donald McDonald	Maine	2	Rev L R Danforth
21	Lancaster	Lucy E Gillanders	"	25	White	Laborer	Canada	Wm Hapgood	Canada	1	Rev L R Danforth
21	Lancaster	Lewis Kelley	"	25	White	Laborer	"	Joseph Kelley	England	1	Rev I C Brown
21	Lancaster	Louisa Morgan	"	26	White	Laborer	N B	James Foster	England	1	Rev I C Brown
21	Lancaster	Havelock Foster	"	29	White	Laborer	Northumberland	James Downer	Lunenburg Vt	1	Rev L R Danforth
21	Lancaster	Nettie L Downer	"	22	White	Laborer	Fredrickton N B	Ross Currie	N B	1	Rev L R Danforth
21	Lancaster	Robert C Currie	"	22	White	Laborer	Boistown N B	Geo Palmer	"	1	Rev I C Brown
21	Lancaster	Cora G Palmer	"	18	White	Dam Builder	N B	John Swan	England	2	Rev I C Brown
21	Lancaster	James M Swan	"	37	White	Clerk	Rumford Me	Jesse Bishop	Peru Me	1	Rev I C Brown
21	Lancaster	Dora I Bishop	Groveton	21	White	Laborer	Northumberland	J W McKeen	Lovell Me	1	Rev I C Brown
21	Lancaster	Wm W McKeen	"	24	White	Laborer	"	Thos McMann	Ireland	1	Rev M J B Creamer
21	Lancaster	Hattie B McMann	"	19	White	Laborer	Canada	James Bagley	Canada	1	Rev M J B Creamer
21	Lancaster	Patrick Bagley	"	27	White	Laborer	"	Lons Bedard	"	1	Rev M J B Creamer
21	Lancaster	Lizzie Bedard	"	20	White	Laborer	"	"	"	1	Rev M J B Creamer

VITAL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

MARRIAGES REGISTERED FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Date of Mar'ge.	Place of Marriage.	Name and Surname of the Groom and Bride.	Residence at time of Marriage.	Age in Years.	Occupation.	Place of Birth.	Name of Father.	Birthplace of Father.	No. of Marriage.	Name, Residence and Official Station of person by whom married.
Aug 10	Lancaster	Frank X LaGacy	Northumberland	23	Laborer	Canada	David LeGacy	Montreal P Q	1	Rev M J B Creamer
10	"	Lillian N Marshall	"	23	Farmer	Northumberland	Alex Marshall	Canada	1	Lancaster
24	"	Geo A Boucher	"	23	Teacher	"	Nelson Boucher	"	1	Rev M J B Creamer
31	Norton Mills	Carrie A Small	Northumberland	18	Laborer	Canada	Jas H Small	Vassalboro Me	2	Lancaster
Oct 4	Lancaster	Thos Gorman	"	44	"	"	B Gorman	Ireland	1	Rev M J B Creamer
10	"	Kate Bagley	"	30	"	"	Jas Bagley	"	1	Lancaster
12	"	Edward Simard	"	23	Laborer	"	Antoine Simard	Canada	1	Rev J B E Poulot
14	Lancaster	Rosana Gauthier	Norton Mills	24	"	"	O Gauthier	"	1	Norton Mills
10	"	James O Grady	Northumberland	23	Laborer	W Franklin P Q	John O Grady	"	1	Rev M J B Creamer
12	"	Katie Waite	"	17	"	Brunswick Vt	Harvey Waite	"	1	Lancaster
14	Pannal Me	Esdras Duchesne	"	20	Telegraph Operatr	France	Leo Duchesne	France	1	Rev M K Maybury
16	"	Kate M Rowell	Pannal Me	22	"	Concord Vt	Daniel M Rowell	Waterford Vt	1	Rev M J B Creamer
18	Lancaster	Frank N Boucher	Northumberland	25	Fireman	Wauregan Ct	Joseph Boucher	Canada	1	Rev M J B Creamer
20	"	Eliza Gorman	"	22	"	"	Thos Gorman	"	1	Lancaster
22	"	Ellsworth A Worster	"	28	Merchant	Northumberland	Alex Worster	Lebanon Me	1	Rev C W Bryant
24	"	Amelia Spreadby	"	22	"	"	David Spreadby	Northumberland	1	Rev M J B Creamer
26	"	Joseph Ford	"	28	Laborer	Canada	Robert Ford	Canada	1	Rev M J B Creamer
28	"	Maggie Landrigan	"	24	"	"	M Landrigan	"	1	Lancaster
30	"	Wm Landrigan	"	29	"	"	"	"	1	Rev M J B Creamer
Nov 10	No Stratford	Clara Maloney	"	23	Teamster	"	John Maloney	Ireland	1	Rev J Desmond
11	"	Ellen Martin	"	31	"	"	Thos Hughes	"	1	North Stratford
12	"	Chas H Rines	No Stratford	29	Blacksmith	"	Daniel Martin	Brooklyn NY	1	J M Wilson J P
13	"	Emma M Kettle	Northumberland	26	"	New York	Henry Rines	England	1	Groveton
14	"	Arum A Abbott	"	25	Laborer	Stark	Jonathan Kettle	Maine	1	Rev I C Brown
15	"	Mary A Bundy	Stark	31	"	"	Levi G Abbott	Columbia	2	Groveton
16	"	"	Northumberland	36	"	"	Alfred H Bundy	"	1	Groveton

VITAL STATISTICS—CONTINUED.

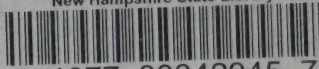
DEATHS REGISTERED FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Date of Death	Place of Death.	Name and Surname of the Deceased.	Age.			Place of Birth.	Sex.	Color.	Condition.	Occupation.	Disease. or Cause of Death.	Name of Father.	Maiden Name of Mother.
			Years.	Months.	Days.								
Jan 15	Northumberl'd	Bernard Shehee	20	10	30	Northumberland	M	S			Menigitis	Bat Shehee	Margaret Sullivan
Feb 18	"	Lester McFarland	43			"	M	S			Pneumonia	Chester McFarland	
Feb 6	"	Ellen Sullivan	73				F	M			Pulmonary Phthisis	Joel Morris	
Feb 26	"	Mary D Bennett	83			Kirby Vt	F	W			Old Age	Oliver Bennett	
Mar 28	Stratford	James D Bennett	24				M	W		Laborer	Killed by Engine	Noah B Hatch	Melissa Lord
Mar 19	Northumberl'd	Antipas M Hatch	54			Northumberland	M	M		Farmer	Pneumonia	Wm Keene	Ann Byron
Apr 5	"	Wm F Keene	32	10	4	Calais Me	M	M		Lumberman	Gastric Catarrh	Chas Kenney	Mary O'Connor
Apr 29	"	Catherine K O'Sara	37	11	29		F	M			Phthisis	Pat Doherty	Mary Tolan
June 7	"	Mary Doherty	20	6	11	Northumberland	F	S			Consumption		
June 15	"	Mrs James Weeks					F	M			Chronic Nephritis		
July 11	"	Wm Bishop				England	M	M		Laborer	Pneumonia	Alfred D Murray	Annie Stewart
July 11	"	Archie B Murray	1	3		Kings Co N B	M	S			Cholera Infantum	Dennis Donovan	Mary Porter
Aug 12	"	Dennis R. Donovan	10	12		Northumberland	M	S			Catarrhal Pneumonia	Thomas Shields	Emma Leighton
Aug 22	"	Alfred L Shields	7	5		Berlin	M	M			Consumption	Wm H Waite	Rebecca Cranmore
Oct 22	"	Florence Waite	19	3		Brunswick Vt	F	M		Physician	Typhoid Fever	Jonathan Tyler	Elizabeth J Hall
Nov 30	"	John A Tyler	32	8		Bethel Me	M	M		Laborer	Accidental		
Dec 27	"	William McGee	26			Maine	M	S					

I hereby certify the above returns are correct according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

HENRY B. GILKEY, Town Clerk.

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